excellent health, and no doubt is in better spirits than when Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President Dallas has also taken his rooms here, and is surrounded by a number of hungry office mongers from the city of Philadelphia—men who make politics a trade, and from it a living He must cast off such appendages, or his influence will be powerless.

Important political movements are in embryo at present. A few days will produce some certain results.

The name of Prosper M. Wetmore as navy agent, is now actually before the Senate, and will probably be confirmed by the votes of whig Senators.

The President was officially informed to-day of his election to the highest station on earth, by the committee of both houses appointed for that purpose. The Vice President also received a communication of his election to the second office of the nation by the same committee. No doubt they both had anticipated this agreeable piece of information.

In passing through Baltimore to this city, "West's New Exchange Hotel," will be found to be a most agreeable stopping place. The table, attendance, lodgings, and et ceteras, are not to be excelled.

WASHINGTON, Friday Night, 12 o'clock.

Confirmation of the Nomination of Judge Nelson —The Motives—Attempt to head off President Polk, &c.

JAMES G. BENNETT, ESQ.—

The nomination of Judge Nelson, of New York, as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was confirmed to-day by the Senate. You will remember that the Judge was the recent candidate of one of the wings of the democratic party in your Legislature for United States Senator against Mr. Dix, and received forty odd votes. It is therefore presumed by some that his nomination has been forced through at the present moment in order to trammel the election of the President elect in the selection of his cabinet, and it may be urged that New York has received nearly her recent share of political honors by appointments from Executive favor. The influence of Ex-Senator Foster, was strongly exercised to procure the confirmation of Judge Nelson, in order to gratify his feelings for defeat in the election of Senator, which result will cause considerable excitement at Albany when announced. It is to be presumed that Mr. Foster will consider his account nearly balanced with his opponents at Albany, and no doubt they, in return, will urge this very appointment as an additional reason why a friend of Mr. Wright and Van Buren should be placed in the cabinet.

It is possible that either Messrs. Cambreleng, Flagg or Butler, will be selected as one of the heads of departments—a day or two will determine.

The bill to admit Florida and Iowa into the Union, as States, was presented in the Senate to-day, and referred to the Judiciary Committee by a close vote.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1845.

After prayers and the reading of the journal of yesterday,

Several petitions were presented for private relief or indemnification.

Mr Dix presented a memorial from New York State praying the annexation of Texas, and for such proceedings on the part of government as may be most expedient in the re-annexation of Canada to the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr EVANS moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill providing for the appointment of fifteen Assistant Pursers, and twelve Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, which motion was accordingly entered upon the journal.

[The President *pro tem.* signed several enrolled bills.]

By Mr. Dix, from the Common Council of the city of Rochester, praying appropriation for the erection of a suitable harbor at the mouth of Genessee river. Referred.

By M. LEWIS, sundry petitions for grants of, or right of way, through the public lands Referred.

By Mr. HUNTINGTON, a memorial against the proposed annexation. Laid on the table.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. TAPPAN, from the Library Committee, to which had been referred a resolution as to the expediency of employing Luigi Persico, of Italy, to cast a bronze equestrian statue of Gen George Washington, reported a joint resolution authorizing said statue, and its erection on the Naval Monument at the west front of the capitol; also, authorizing the purchase of Hiram Powers, of Ohio, of a marble bust of each of the Presidents of the United States; and appropriating $20 000 toward these objects. Read and ordered a second reading.

[A message from the House, annouucing that Messrs. Burke and Boyd have been appointed the committee on their part to wait upon the President and Vice President elect, and to inform them of their election.]

Mr. HUNTINGTON from the Committee on Commerce reported back several bills, recommending their passage. Mr. H. also introduced a bill making appropriations for a Custom House at Savannah, Georgia. Read and ordered a second reading.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the instructions given, and official correspondence had on the part of this government with the late special commissioner to China.

Also, a resolution requiring of the Secretary of War detailed specifications as to the management or mismanagement of the Chickasaw contracts, and the scrip, stock, moneys, certificates, securities, &c. connected with the same, from the year 1840 to the present time.

Also, a resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate at the next session, upon the naval defences expedient to be established for the national defence of the great Lakes along the northern frontier of the United States.

Among other bills, the bill providing for appeals in cases of bankruptcy, was laid aside. Also, on motion of Mr. Archer, the Senate bill providing a territorial government for Oregon, and for other purposes, because of the general discussion which would follow the resumption of this subject. Also, the bill regulating the appointment of Assistant Postmasters General. Also, at the suggestion of Mr Archer, on account of the absence of Mr McDuffie, on whose motion the subject was postponed till to-day, the bill providing for the payment of indemnities arising from French spoliations, prior to 1801. These bills being severally laid aside temporarily,

On motion of Mr. ARCHER, the Senate resumed in consideration from yesterday, the report and resolutions of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, adverse to the House joint resolution for the

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the minority of one of said committee, having the floor from yesterday, rose accordingly, to reply to the argument of Mr. More head, which was made in behalf of Mr. Archer, and the report presented by him in opposition to annexation.

There was a numerous auditory of intelligent spectators in the galleries, and the gallant Senator from Pennsylvania was encouraged in the outset by an almost unbroken simi-circle of beautiful ladies in the front segment of the galleries.

Mr. BUCHANNAN said he felt deeply the importance—the vast importance of this subject of the admission of Texas into the Union. The question here presented, was, shall this territory of Texas be admitted as a State into this Union on the footing of the other States, or shall Texas remain an independent and rival nation—subject to the jealousies and conflicting interests of a rival nation? Shall the lone star of our sister Republic be admitted into the glorious constellation of this Union, or shall it remain an independent and rival planet, shedding pestilence and war over the land? A contingency was now presented which did not happen once in a century, which might not happen for centuries to come—a question involving the weal or wo of this Union, and of this continent for all time to come. War might desolate the nations, and deluge them in blood, but the bountiful Providence of Nature soon repairs such ravages. The husbandman now drives his plough-share through the soil of the field of Waterloo, where late the armies of Europe met and battled, and drenched the soil in human blood. Not so with the Texas annexation—if lost, it might not be restored—if gained, as long as this Union shall endure, this result will continue to have an important bearing upon the destinies of mankind. The United States and Texas must be united or they must be rival nations, subject to rival influences, and intrigues, and jealousies, spreading the evils of discord over both countries. But with the admission of Texas, the peace of the Union, the happiness of its people, would be extended and perpetuated over our extended and still extending confederacy — Mr. B. rejoiced that his humble name had been connected with the defence of this question of annexation. It was not a sectional or party question, but a great national question, and in this light he should consider it. He cared not who followed or who might lead in this important measure. Nor, as an advocate of the great object of annexation, should he stickle about the terms—whether he liked the details of this bill, or any bill, or not, was but of secondary moment, for let us admit Texas, we can easily arrange the terms of the incorporation by subsequent agreement between the parties. Texas desired this admission. She had applied in 1837, and her claim was at that time properly rejected. She had applied again in 1844, when a treaty for the annexation was agreed upon, but rejected by the Senate. And now for the third time, she asks for admission into the Union of these confederated States. The House of Representatives have answered this appeal, and have passed to us a resolution for the admission of our sister Republic into the common Union. It now devolved upon the Senate to decide, and their decision now would perhaps settle forever the fate of this application. We should, then, at least, with great reluctance decide upon its rejection.—Mr. B. next stated his objections to several of the provisions of the House resolution It was different from his opinions of the most expedient forms, in regard to the disposition of the public lands, in the absence of any satisfactory clause in relation to the Indian tribes, and their future relations with the government in cession of all the public property, &c. Nor did the Hon. Senator like the principle of consulting Texas upon the question of admitting new States from the residue of her territory; but hopes this resolution, and all these collateral questions can be settled hereafter. Another feature of the House resolution did not entirely meet the concurrence of Mr. B.—the surrender of all her customs to the United States without a remuneration. This was unjust, as it would be unjust to deprive her of all her publiclands. The immediate annexation of Texas would settle the bickerings, the strifes, the hostile array of man against man, excited by the suspension of its settlement. And the popular will upon this question, said Mr. B., I conceive to have been fully expressed by the people of the United States, in the late Presidential elections. While the question of the acquisition of Louisiana remained unsettled, the same opposition had been manifested as upon this question, and the same threats of disunion. Fanaticism would be busy until the question were disposed of. With the final settlement of the question, as in the case of Louisiana, all doubts would pass away, and the whole people would meet again in harmony around the common altar of the Union. Gentlemen now most opposed to this measure from sectional prejudices, would enjoy the greatest benefits from the admission of Texas into the Union. What would New England now be without the acquisition of Louisiana—what advantages had she not reaped from this acquisition; and her interest would be as much promoted from the admission of Texas. Nor were there any well grounded apprehensions. Mr. B conceived that the extension of our empire would find no stopping place. On the contrary the hand of Nature had defined the Rio del Norte as the boundary line of our extension on the South.—On the question of slavery, Mr. B coincided with Mr. Clay in his opinion as expressed in one of his celebrated Texas letters, that the whole territory of Texas, if taken into the Union, will most probably be divided into two slave States and three free States. The descendants of the African race, who delighted to bask in the meredian blaze of a burning sun, would naturally occupy the lowlands along the gulf, while the fine upper country of the north and west, adapted to the culture of wheat and oats, would become the portion of the white race and the field of his free labor. Upon this question he was perfectly free to leave the determination of freedom or slavery to the natural and inevitable laws of population.

Mr. B. next entered into a legal argument as to the power conferred by the Constitution, in that provision which declares that "new States may be admitted into the Union." His argument upon this point was entirely directed against the construction given to this clause of the Constitution by Mr. Morehead yesterday. Mr B, on the contrary, argued to show that the clause providing for the admission of new states, was inserted in the Federal Constitution, with direct reference to the probable future application of Canada for admission; thus having the guarantee of the power for the acqusition of foreign territory. The power of Congress, in opposition to Mr Morehead, Mr. B. assumed was superior and express however, while the treaty-making power was a subordinate and implied power under the Constitution The power to admit new States was a power expressly given, the power of acquiring new territory is an implied power, derivable from the express power. The Senator from Kentucky had reversed the case, in making the implied, superior to the express power In support of the position that the power to admit new States was not confined to territory already within our Federal jurisdiction, Mr. B. cited the *Federalist*, Mr. Macon, Mr. Nicholas, and others. The objections of the Senator from Kentucky, that the admission of Texas would be a precedent which might lead to future attempts upon Cuba, Patagonia, and the territories of the Anthropophagi,

"Whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders,"

and the Chinese Empire, where the women have such pretty little feet, (A stir among the satin dresses in the ladies gallery.) Mr. B. conceived amounted to just nothing—when we considered the similarity in blood, taste, manners and institutions of the people of Texas with their brethren of the United States, and their natural tendency, in consequence to affinity and union under the same government. In a commercial aspect, the benefits that would accrue from the annexation of Texas were considered. It would give us the cotton trade between Texas and England, which must otherwise fall, by a close alliance with Great Britain and Texas, under the control of the English government. It would extend the continental advantages of free trade. Our domestic trade had been estimated by the learned Chairman on Finance, as fifteen times greater than our foreign trade. Mr. B. took this to be

As good as gospel,
For it came from an apostle.

(Quite a display of pretty teeth among the lady spectators, and a modest laugh above and below.) What, then, would be the extent of our domestic commerce, with the acquisition of Texas, and a population, which we were destined to have, of one hundred millions of freemen? What a field of employment for the sailors and ships of New England! What a glorious consummation, above all, in the extension of the principles of religion, liberty, political equality, and social happiness.

[A Message from the President.]

Mr. BUCHANAN next, after pledging the loyalty of Texas to the Union, deprecated the evils of the fanatical spirit of abolitionism, and concluded in a peroration, sensible, and characteristic of the man, for its strong simplicity and force of truth. He relied upon the direction of our destiny to the wisdom of that Supreme Power in whose hands were the destinies of men and of nations, in superintending the action and the settlement of this as of all other questions affecting the advancing cause of humanity. Mr. B. having taken his seat,

Mr. RIVES rose and said that he desired to address the Senate upon this question, but would now, from the lateness of the hour, forbear, and move an adjournment. Before pressing this motion, however, he would submit that the Message and documents from the President, in relation to the indemnities from Mexico, be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. ARCHER gave notice of a change of the hour of meeting he should propose, in order that we might have two speeches per day upon the Texas question.

IOWA AND FLORIDA.

The House bill for admitting the new States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, was taken up and read; when

Mr. WALKER moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. BERRIEN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WALKER called for the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis Huntington, Jernagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, Woodbridge—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Dickinson, Dix Fairfield, Hannegan, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgon, Tappan, Walker, White, Woodbury—28.

So the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and

On motion of Mr. BERRIEN, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14, 1845

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with on motion of Mr. RUSSELL, of N. Y.

Gen. MCKAY, of N C, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. A division was called for and no quorum voted.

Mr. CORB, of Ga., moved that there be a call of the House, and asked for the yeas and nays on his motion—The yeas and nays were ordered—Yeas 56, nays 56

The SPEAKER announced the vote, and voted in the affirmative himself.

A motion was then made to dispense with further proceedings under the call, which was carried.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and go into Committee of the Whole. Tellers were ordered—Yeas 83, nays 36.

Mr JAMIESON, of Mo., in the chair.

A scene of great confusion now took place. For about ten minutes every member was conversing in the loudest tone, and half a dozen were addressing the Chair at once, so that it was impossible to understand what was passing. Finally, the Chair announced, in a tone of voice but just audible, and not half so loud as that in which conversation was being carried on by members in the Hall, that some bill or other was proposed to be taken up, and that tellers had been demanded on the motion to take up. The vote thereon was 58 yeas and 58 nays, and the Chair voted in the affirmative and so the bill was then taken up

The CLERK then read the bill, and amid the talking of members the reporter gathered that the bill was one making appropriations for the continuation of the National Road

Mr McKAY, of N. C, made some remarks, and moved to lay aside the bill to take up the regular appropriation bills.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ia., wished to debate it.

The CHAIR decided the question was not debateable.

The whole House was here a scene of the greatest confusion. The members were all talking and laughing and acting much more like a lot of unruly school boys, than grave legislators, while the Chairman was in the position of a schoolmaster, who either had not any control over his scholars, or *did not know* how to exercise it.

A motion was made to amend the motion of General McKAY, by adding "to be reported to the House."

The CHAIR decided that this was debateable.

Half a dozen members said it was not, and about a dozen were addressing the Chair at once.

Mr. CORB asked if he had understood the Chair correctly in deciding the motion to be debateable.

The CHAIR repeated his decision, that it was debateable.

Mr. CORB appealed from that decision, and so did half a dozen others.

Great confusion was all this while existing, amidst which the Chairman got a book, with paper backs, and lolled back in his chair, and when the confusion was at its height, he suddenly announced that he had come to the conclusion that the motion to amend was out of order The question was then put on laying aside the bill, and tellers, were ordered—Yeas 74—Nays 73

General MCKAY moved to take up the Military Pension Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, rose to a point of order, and contended that the Committee was all wrong about every thing, and that the business in order, before the Committee, was the bill which was before the Committee of the Whole, when it rose yesterday.

General MCKAY made some remarks, which were inaudible, from the confusion which prevailed.

Mr. DAVIS spoke again, and shouted at the top of his voice, to make himself heard above the din which the Chairman made no effort to restrain.

The CHAIRMAN was finally understood to decide that the Wisconsin bill was in order, and that Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, had the floor.

Mr. DODGE made some remarks, which were inaudible, from the noise and confusion made by the members, the Chairman seemingly not being able to perceive than any thing but the usual order prevailed.

The House, about this time got somewhat tired of its disorderly character, and from sheer exhaustion ceased much of its noise, having wasted an hour.

Mr. OWEN spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the bill aside to be reported, and spoke in favor of its passage, and also that of the Cumberland Road Bill, on which he was speaking, when

CAVE JOHNSON rose to ask if it were in order to discuss the merits of that bill while another was before the Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would endeavor to keep in order He did not wish to discuss the merits of the bill only to get it before the House so as to have a vote on it. He went on to speak on this subject, when

CAVE JOHNSON called the gentleman to order.

The CHAIR decided he was out of order.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had said all he intended to say and sat down.

CAVE JOHNSON made some remarks in opposition to the bill before the Committee; while he was speaking,

Mr. STRINGOD, of Va., exhibited his sense by calling to an imaginary point of order for which he got laughed at by the House.

CAVE JOHNSON moved to lay the bill aside without any directions for it to be reported to the House, or, in other words, to postpone it—Yeas 44, nays 46.

The CHAIR said he thought there was a quorum in the House and ordered a new count—Yeas 56, nays 54.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, addressed the Committee, the same confusion prevailing, and occasionally a burst of laughter that peeled over the whole House. He was understood to oppose the bill

CAVE JOHNSON moved to strike out a part of the bill, which was carried, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

Gen. MC KAY moved to take up the Pension bill.

Mr. WELLER made some remarks, inaudible from the confusion prevailing.

Mr. DUNCAN wanted to say something, and so did half a dozen others, who were all talking at once including Mr. Steenrod, who moved about very consequentially. In the midst of the confusion Gen. Mc. Kay's motion was put and carried

The Pension Bill was read and laid aside to be reported.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was next taken up.

Gen. MC KAY made some explanatory remarks, and some other members addressed the committee.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, next addressed the House in support of an amendment which he offered, to appropriate $5000 for the investigation of election frauds, and proceeded to make an expose of whig election frauds, which Mr Kennedy, of Md., Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., and one or two others endeavored to choke off by raising questions of order, but without avail, as finally Mr. D. was suffered to proceed.

Mr. HAMALSON, of Ga., replied to some remarks of Duncan's, with reference to the officers of the army and navy, who lounge about Washington, and said the bill proposed a reduction of $50,000 in the expenses of West Point Academy.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Ill., opposed the West Point Academy tetotally.

Mr. CARY, of Maine, opposed the Academy also. He thought they should go on the democratic principle and make the officers from the privates.

Mr. PARMENTER, of Mass., next spoke and in favor of the Academy, since it has been reformed by legislative action.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., opposed it as contrary to the whole spirit of our institutions.

Mr. MOSSE, of La., next spoke in favor of the Academy.

Mr MCKAY explained in reply to some of the remarks which had been made, and some amendments which Mr. MCK. proposed were adopted, and the bill laid aside to be reported.

The committee then rose.

The bills were then passed through their various stages, several attempts being made to have the yeas and nays called, and to adjourn, in order to defeat them, which were defeated on all points, until the question of passage of the Military Academy bill, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 85, nays 42.

The House then adjourned.

FROM JAMAICA.—We learn from the *Kingston Morning Journal*, that Captain Liot, of the Royal Mail Packet Company, accompanied by an eminent surveyor, sailed a few days since from Port Royal, for the Isthmus of Panama. Their object is to discover the readiest means of facilitating communications between the Atlantic and Pacific. Should their report be favorable, the necessary funds for the work, it is said, are ready. The Governors of the Windward Islands are expected in Kingston about the middle of this month. Their meeting is held for the purpose of establishing a penal settlement for these islands Rattan Island, in the Bay of Honduras, is represented as likely to be selected. The Royal Mail Company's steamship, the Tweed, arrived at Port Royal on the 15th ult., with the European mails to the middle of December. We find nothing more in our files save items of local interest.—*N. O. Pic., Feb. 7.*

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

FIRST BOARD, Feb. 15.—$1000 Lehigh 6's, 1846, 38¾; 1400 Lehigh Mortgage Loan, 68¾; 100 shares Wilmington, 5d, 21¼; 100 do, rw, 21¼; 50 do, cash, 21¼; 75 do 21¼; 225 Reading RR, s5, 25; 190 do, rw, 25; 275 do 25; 200 U S Bank, 5; 50 Bk Commerce, 2d, 41; 20 Planters' Bank, Tenn, s5, 60; 6 Girard Bk, 68¾.

SECOND BOARD, Feb. 14.—$6324 State 5's, 72¾; 5000 do, 5d, 72¾; 5000 do, rw, 72¾; 100 shares Girard Bk, 8; 50 do, s8. 8; 50 Wilmington, 21¼; 100 do, b5, 21¼; 100 do, 5 days, 21¼.

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STRIKER'S SOLUTION FOR THE HAIR, which will change grey hair to its original color in a few minutes. This solution is different from any yet offered, and cannot fail of superceding all others. It is highly efficacious, and possesses the great advantage of beautifying the hair without injuring its growth.

Those who doubt its virtues, are requested to have their hair changed before paying their money. If humbugs would take this method there would be no reason to complain.

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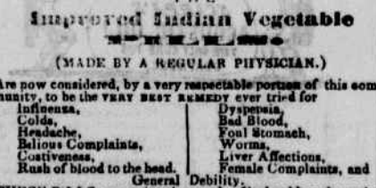

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Influenza,	Dyspepsia,
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THESE PILLS are curing thousands of bad colds and coughs, which otherwise would lead to Consumption. Sold, with full directions, at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 179 GREENWICH STREET, (new brick block, near Fulton street.) Also, by Dr. Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand st; Rushton & Co., 110 Broadway and corner of Broadway and Fourteenth st; at corner of Broadway and John st; corner of Beekman and William sts; Fowler, corner of Broadway and Chambers st corner of Broadway and Spring st; 98 Hudson st; 47 Hudson st; 14 Hudson st; 210 Chatham street; 63 Bowery; 77 Bowery; 156 218 Bowery, 260 Bowery, 35a do; 248 Grand st; 478 Grand st; 440 Grand st; 548 Grand st; 150 and 241 Division st; 208, 473, 371, 319 and 42 Greenwich st; 164 Chambers st; 87 Canal st; corner of Walker and Church st; 196 Church st; and by Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton st, Brooklyn; F. Wehle, 172 Williamsburgh; and by all respectable dealers in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

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R. Dunlop & Son, from their standing in this city, will guarantee to those who favor them with their custom. A genuine article, fully adapted to the use of Private Families, Hotels, Public Saloons, &c.

New York, January 3, 1845. ja5 1m*m

FRENCH LANGUAGE ON THE ROBERT SONIAN METHOD.

A NEW COURSE of Lessons in French, according to the system of Robertson, will be given by Mr. EDMOND DU BUISSON, A. M., at 98 Leonard st, commencing on Monday, 17th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. This system, so well known in Europe, will be explained by the Professor. Persons wishing to learn the French, or their friends, are respectfully invited to attend. Mr. Edmond du Buisson having been engaged in giving instructions in French for a number of years at M. C. Coudert's school, and for the past year at M. G. Le Row's collegiate school at New Brighton, would respectfully refer to those gentlemen, both in regard to qualification and character. All information in the meantime may be obtained at his residence, 400 Broadway.

A New Course for Ladies will be opened on the same day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

REFERENCES.

M. M DeLaforest, French Consul General.	Dr. Porter, 1 Barclay st.
W. B. Draper, 57 Beaver st.	Dr. Crossman, 400 Broadway
E. Fabrequettes, 61 Maiden lane.	W. H. Cary & Co., 186 Pearl st.
E. Lozan, Esq., 4 New st.	C. C. Carter & Co., 178 do.
R. Rowley, Esq., 49 Nassau st	Berard & Mondon, 36 Courtland st.
Rev. Dr. John Power, 15 Barclay street	M. Melly, 58 Maiden Lane

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The room furnished with New York and Old Country Papers regularly.

The Bar supplied with choice Wines and Spirits, fine flavored Segars, and fine Pale Ale, &c. j23 1m*ec

BALLS, PARTIES, NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, &c.

THOSE gentlemen who intend enjoying the festivities of the season, are requested to examine a very rich and rare assortment of fashionable SCARFS, CRAVATS, DRESS GLOVES, &c., received by late arrivals from Paris and London The present assortment of the above articles have been selected with great attention, and are well calculated to give satisfaction to gentlemen of taste and fashion. The subscribers would call the attention of their patrons and strangers visiting this city to their large and well selected assortment of the following goods; Linen and Muslin Shirts, (cut after the most approved French Method, to fit the form of the Wearer,) Bills, Merino, Lamb's Wool, Flannel and Buckskin Shirts and Drawers; Velvet, Cashmere and other Dressing Robes; Hosiery, Linen and Silk Pocket Kerchiefs; Cravat and Scarf Stocks, Riding Belts, Patent Elastic Shoulder Braces, Suspenders, Buckskin, Merino, Cashmere, Cloth, Beaver, and Goat Skin Gloves, &c., &c. Gentlemen desiring any of the above articles will be certain to find them to their taste. At the old establishment of PARSELLS & AGATE,

d22 1m*ec 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place.

TABLEAU AND FANCY BALL COSTUMES—The only Costume Warehouse, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be completely equipped for Masquerades, Tableaus, or Fancy Balls, is at

58 PRINCE STREET,
Near Niblo's Garden.

Costumes for Parties of fifty or one hundred persons, sent on hire to any part of the United States. Letters promptly attended to. ja3 1m*re

GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF WARDROBE,

THE HIGHEST PRICES can be obtained by Gentlemen or Families who are desirous of converting their left off wearing apparel into cash.

Families or Gentlemen quitting the city or changing residence, having any superfluous effects to dispose of, will find it much to their advantage to send for the Subscriber, who will attend at their residence by appointment.

J. LEVINSTYN,
466 Broadway, up stairs.

A line through the Post Office, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. f8 1m (post) ee

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFLUOUS CLOTHING

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desirous of converting into cash their superfluous or cast off Clothing, will obtain from the Subscriber the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

To families or Gentlemen quitting the city or changing residence, having effects of the kind to dispose of, will find it much to their advantage to send for the Subscriber, who will attend them at their residence by appointment.

H. LEVETT, Office No. 2 Wall street, and at 470 Hudson st.

☞A line through the Post Office, or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. ja4 1m*re

WATCHES:—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Those who wish to purchase Gold or Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pencils, Keys, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who is selling all descriptions of the above at retail much lower than any other house in the city. Gold Watches as low as $20 and $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money refunded. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted at much less than the usual prices.

G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
j15 1m*ec Wholesale and retail, 30 Wall st., up stairs.

SIX BARREL SELF-COCKING AND REVOLVING PISTOLS. BLUNT & SYMS,

No 44 Chatham street,

MANUFACTURERS of the above article have now a complete assortment ready for the Spring trade, which they offer at reduced prices. They would invite the attention of merchants and dealers to their assortment, to the manufacture of which, they have paid personal attention, and from the increased quantity they are making, can sell them lower than before offered.

Also—Guns of their own manufacture, as well as every variety of imported Guns and implements, in quantities to suit purchasers, at exceedingly low prices. f6 3m*m

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.

THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA

INFLAMMATION of the Mucous Membranes is the result of some impression made upon them by cold or other causes; hence Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma—resulting in CONSUMPTION, Gastritis, diseased Liver and Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. From incontestable evidence, it is proved that THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA is a specific in these complaints—allaying irritation, promoting healthy secretions, and removing the existing cause of disease. Thousands have used it and can bear testimony to its efficacy.

☞FEATHER PROOF!!☜

Philadelphia, March 14, 1844—I hereby certify, that in consequence of repeated and neglected colds, my lungs became seriously affected, and for a long time I have suffered with violent pains in the breast, obstinate cough and difficult expectoration, the symptoms daily increasing in violence. I had recourse to various remedies, with no avail, until I used THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, which effected a permanent cure before I had taken three bottles.

E. EVANS,
Fayette street, below Arch.

THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP of TAR, and WOOD NAPTHA, for CONSUMPTION, &c. &c.

Principal Office—Northeast corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Sold wholesale and retail by the Agents, A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street. Retailed also, at 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway.

Price—50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. f11 1m*m

TAXES OF 1844.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, OLD ALMS HOUSE, PARK.

PURSUANT to the Act "for the Collection of Taxes in the City of New York, passed April 18th, 1843," public notice is hereby given, that unless the Taxes now remaining unpaid, shall be paid to me at my office, on or before the fifteenth day of February next, an addition of one per cent will be charged; and a further addition of one per cent will be charged on all such Taxes remaining unpaid on the fifteenth day of March

The present law requiring the Taxes to be paid to the Receiver only, (the office of Ward Collectors having been abolished,) all those who can make it convenient to pay their Taxes early, will find it greatly to their advantage to do so, thereby avoiding the crowd and delay which will necessarily occur for several days previous to the penalties being charged.

The Tax Bills may be obtained on application at the office. Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

H. T. KIERSTED,
Receiver of Taxes.

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CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS—AN IMMEDIATE AND PERFECT CURE.—Those who have felt the painful throbbing and excruciating pangs of this disease shooting through their jaws with most tormenting perseverance, and, as is often the case, have received but little sympathy from friends on such occasions, will no doubt be much pleased to know of a remedy that will never fail to quiet forever the unmerciful offender.

The Clove Anodyne is the best of all Toothache Remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.

Experience has proved that this anodyne composition will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the parts affected. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, Granite Building. Sold also at 79 Fulton street; 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

f11 1m*m

A PLEASANT SHAVING SOAP

HENRY'S CHINESE CREAM

THIS is a new preparation for the gentleman's toilet, to assist in the very necessary duty of removing the beard. As an emollient, its chemical combinations are such as to soothe all irritating influences upon the skin which are apt to arise from the use of soaps containing alkali. It makes a rich and durable lather soft enough to prepare it for the razor, and renders the operation of shaving a pleasure. The reader is respectfully refer red to the following notices from persons who have used the article:—

To Independent Gentlemen who Shave Themselves.—We can recommend an article prepared by Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co. of this city. The feel of it upon the face is delightful; it keeps one on the best possible terms with his razor. Of all "soft soap," and we have felt many different kinds of the article, we give this the preference.—Evening Mirror, N. Y.

Chinese Shaving Soap.—This is the name of an admirable compound, prepared by those famous chemists, A. B. Sands & Co., of New York. We are ignorant of the ingredients of which it is compounded, but its effects are delightful, a sensation which is seldom caused by shaving with any other composition that we ever used. To gentlemen who chance to "Wear upon their chins

The beard of Hercules or frowning Mars,"

we would warmly recommend this most excellent article. It can be procured at the store of Mr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street.—[From the Yankee, Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

A. B. Sands & Co., New York, prepare one of the best articles in the way of shaving soap, that ever touched a man's chin.—The compound is entirely new.—[Boston Post, October 3, 1844.

A New Luxury.—A. B. Sands & Co., New York, have prepared an entirely new article for the use of gentlemen, who prefer to perform their own tonsorial operations. It is called Shaving Cream; a preparation which is highly extolled by all who have used it. The effect it has upon the face is in the highest degree pleasant, and its use may truly be denominated "shaving made easy." It softens the beard so as greatly to facilitate the operation of the razor in removing it, while at the same time it imparts a peculiar smoothness and softness to the skin. We would recommend every one to try it, assuring them that although it will enable them to shave themselves easily, yet they will not get shaved by purchasing the article. It is for sale in this city by Mr. S. W. Fowle, Washington street, opposite School st.—[Boston Traveller, October 4, 1844.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fulton street, and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents per jar. A liberal discount to the trade. f11 1m*m

"DR. SALTER'S YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND," or Specific Mixture, completely bids defiance to those very prevalent, I may even say fashionable imprudences. This medicine, unequalled in power, neutralizes the virus, and suppres